Verbal Communication in the Family

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Abstract: The article provides evidence of the author's hypothesis about the need to separate family communication and communication between relatives as types of everyday communication. Also, information about family communication, professional affiliation of a person, socio-psychological characteristics of family members, personal qualities, family traditions is given.

Keywords: family, communication, relatives, daily communication, family communication, professional affiliation of a person, socio-psychological characteristics of family members, personal virtue, family traditions.

INTRODUCTION. Comparison of family communication and communication of relatives showed that they have different goals, different nature (family communication is forced, and communication of relatives is free), they may have different temporal and locutionary parameters.

The relations between communication partners - family members and non-family members are also not the same. In the family sphere, a person performs his traditional family roles (the role of mother, father, son, daughter, brother, sister, etc.), each of which has its own specifics and, as we found out, speech manifestation (depending on the momentary role played, speech changes the same person). In the communication of relatives, the social role of a relative is realized, which in a situation of domestic communication is combined with the role of a guest, which gives this type of communication an increased ritualization and etiquette.

In family communication, various types of inequality are actualized: hierarchical, inequality in the level of competence, psychological inequality. Among these types of inequality, hierarchical inequality is of particular importance. In the communication of separated relatives, hierarchical inequality weakens, and inequality in the level of competence begins to play an increasingly important role[1].

There are also differences in the speech itself: the communication of relatives is characterized by a tendency to the completeness of the expression of thought, which is especially manifested at the level of syntax; in the communication of relatives, the informative and phatic components are stronger, while in family communication the situation fused into speech plays a role.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY. Special research on the theoretical interpretation of linguocultural and conceptual problems in world linguistics began in the 70s and 80s of the last century. A number of works on this issue have been created in foreign and Russian linguistics. The scientific work of such scientists as Yu.Stepanov, V.Vorobev, S.Ter-Minasova, V.Karasik, G.Vorkachev, L.Kuznetsova plays an important role in illuminating the problem of concept in linguistics. In their research, the linguocultural analysis of human emotions has also been studied to some extent [2].

In Uzbek linguistics A. Abduazizov, Sh.Safarov, D.Ashurova, O.Yusupov, A.Mamatov, N.Djusupov, G.Atakhanova, A.Tadjibaeva, N.Tukhtakhodjaeva's researches show the attitude of families to language and, in part, the analysis of human feelings [3].

DISCUSSION. The development of the child, both physiological and mental, originates from communication. The first experience that a child receives is the information that close people pass on to him. It is they who are the source of everything new for him, it is with them that the first communication takes place and life experience is gained. Communication is an important component in the formation of the child's psyche and is of great importance for further development.

Through communication with developed people, thanks to the wide opportunities for learning, a person acquires all his cognitive abilities and qualities. Through active communication with developed personalities, he himself turns into a personality.

"The lack of communication with adults in the early stages of development has a negative impact not only on the mental development of the child, but also on the development of his personality as a whole. Lack of attention from parents, ignoring the child can lead to neuroticism and deep personality deformations" [4, 20].

Different families develop their own ideas about etiquette, their own etiquette traditions. Each family has its own set of etiquette means, which are used depending on the status-role and gender and age characteristics of the participants in communication, the characteristics of the character of family members, their belonging to a particular profession.

Despite the fact that our material reflects the speech existence of cultural intelligent families, it contains fragments that do not correspond to the norms of cultural communication, which indicates the loosening of cultural foundations, traditions, the influence of the media that produce not the best examples of speech behavior. At the same time, the facts of family communication, surveys of informants show that people are not indifferent to how they speak in the family[4].

Based on a broad general apperceptive base of speakers, family speech is extremely elliptical, it is characterized by a close connection with the situation of communication, polyglossy, polysubjectivity, disorganization, multi-genre. All these features are present in the speech of any family, but the speech of each family is original and unique. A comparison of the home lexicon of two families with the use of material from the lexicon of other families showed the plurality, situational conditionality of family nominations and naming. They reflect family life, its past and present; the nature of interpersonal relationships in the family; personality of a person (gender, age, nationality, profession, hobbies, psychological characteristics, characteristics of a linguistic personality, etc.). The family lexicon is mobile, dynamic, it is constantly open to new lexical units and absorbs part of the linguistic experience of previous generations. The use of the language game in different families is not the same: in some families, a special propensity for speech creation is manifested[5]. The language game in the family is evidence of a healthy family microclimate, it contributes to the improvement of interpersonal relations, and helps to smooth out conflict situations.

The paper provides evidence of the hypothesis put forward by the author about the need to distinguish between family communication and communication of relatives as varieties of everyday communication:

1. Family roles are the result of the imposition and syncretism of various roles performed by family members (hierarchical, psychological, initiative), which have their own speech expression in the field of family communication. It is impossible to evaluate family communication in terms of its compliance with the norms of the culture of speech and the norms of communication from the point of view of rhetoric, without taking into account both the main role and the role played at every moment.

2. In family communication, a person's professional affiliation is manifested (in particular, his belonging to the military), which can influence the course of family communication.

3. In the lexicon of each family, the socio-psychological characteristics of family members, their personal qualities, and the peculiarities of the linguistic personality are manifested. In the lexicon

of different families there is a general and a specific one. Specificity is associated with the traditions of the family, its composition and structure, socio-psychological and gender-age characteristics of family members, the characteristics of their linguistic personalities.

4. The concept of family etiquette is not unambiguous: on the one hand, it is a set of rules of conduct in the family, and on the other, cultural family foundations. More etiquette (compared to family communication) is the communication of relatives. In the etiquette of different families there is a general and a specific one.

5. Family communication and communication of relatives are different, but not having clear boundaries (there are overlapping zones), types of everyday communication.

CONCLUSION. Concluding our research, we would like to emphasize once again that the family is the place where our children grow up and the future begins. Perfect family communication, good family speech is the key to the well-being of the whole society, therefore it is very important that the results of studying family communication and speech contribute to raising the level of speech culture of the population of our modern country [6].

It is obvious that the study of family communication of a larger number of different families, the inclusion of dysfunctional families in the research material is absolutely necessary, but this is already a task for future research. The situation is similar with a more detailed comparison of family, kindred and friendly communication. All these are different types of conversational communication, but each of them, obviously, has its own essential differences while maintaining the general properties of colloquial speech.

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